

1 **JUDGE**

2
3 **DISTRICT COURT**

4
5 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

6 **GLENN MURRAY,**

Case No. 08A571984
Dept. No. XIII

7 Plaintiff,

8 Vs.

9 **KENNETH JOWDY; DOES I through X,
10 inclusive,**

11 Defendant.

12 **KENNETH JOWDY,**

13 Third-Party Plaintiff,

14 Vs.

15 **PHILIP KENNER, an individual; DOES I
16 through X, inclusive, and ROE
17 CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,**

18 Third-Party Defendants.

19 **FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,
20 AND JUDGMENT**

21 This matter came on for trial before the bench on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th days of December
22 2010 before Department XXII of the Eighth Judicial District Court, in and for Clark County,
23 Nevada, with JUDGE SUSAN H. JOHNSON presiding; Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY appeared by and
24 through his attorneys, ROSS C. GOODMAN, ESQ. and RONALD RICHARDS, ESQ.;
25 Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff KENNETH JOWDY appeared by and through his attorneys,
26 MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ. and PATRICIA LEE, ESQ. of the law firm, HUTCHISON &
27 STEFFEN; and Third-Party Defendant PHILIP KENNER appeared in *pro se*. Having reviewed the

<input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Dis	<input type="checkbox"/> Stip Dis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sum Jdgmt	FINAL DISPOSITIONS
<input type="checkbox"/> Involuntary (stat) Dis	<input type="checkbox"/> Stip Jdgmt	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Jury Trial	<input type="checkbox"/> Time Limit Expired
<input type="checkbox"/> Jdgmt on Arb Award	<input type="checkbox"/> Default Jdgmt	<input type="checkbox"/> Jury Trial	<input type="checkbox"/> Dismissed (with or without pre.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mot to Dis (by deft)	<input type="checkbox"/> Transferred		<input type="checkbox"/> Judgment Satisfied/Paid in full

1 papers and pleadings on file herein, including the trial exhibits admitted into evidence, heard
2 statements and arguments of counsel and testimonies of the witnesses, namely, Plaintiff GLEN
3 MURRAY, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff KENNETH JOWDY, Third-Party Defendant PHILIP
4 KENNER, ROBERT "BOB" GAUDET, MARK THALMANN and FERNANDO GARCIA, and
5 taken this matter under advisement, this Court makes the following Findings of Fact and
6 Conclusions of Law:

7

FINDINGS OF FACT

8

9 1. Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY is a retired National Hockey League (NHL) player, whose
10 lengthy career ended in approximately 2008.

11 2. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff KENNETH JOWDY is a developer of real estate,
12 whose developments include Diamante Cabo San Lucas and Diamante Del Mar, both located in
13 Mexico, Laurel Cove in Tennessee, and Boot Ranch in Texas, as discussed more fully below.

14 3. Third-Party Defendant PHILIP KENNER is, and has been a business manager for
15 several professional athletes, including Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY, for over seventeen (17) years.
16 According to MR. KENNER, he had known MR. MURRAY since they were in their early 20s.

17 4. It was undisputed by the parties that, in 2005 and prior thereto, MR. KENNER and
18 MR. JOWDY were friends and conducted business together, mostly with respect to real estate
19 developments, such as Diamante Cabo San Lucas.¹

20 5. In approximately February 2005, GEORGE MALOOF, JR., the majority shareholder
21 or owner-operator of the Palms Casino Resort, offered to sell condominiums in the anticipated
22 Palms Place to a select group of friends and investors, which included MISTERS KENNER and
23

24

25

26

27 ¹See Defendant's/Third-Party Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit A53, Bates 00114. MR. KENNER was listed as a
28 principal or contact person for Baja Ventures 2006, LLC and CSL Properties 2006, LLC on the Register of Class A
Members of Diamante Cabo San Lucas, LLC. Baja Ventures 2006, LLC contributed 39 percent (\$2,500,000) and CSL
Properties 2006, LLC paid eight (8) percent (\$2,000,000) toward the Diamante Cabo San Lucas project.

1 JOWDY, at low, pre-construction prices. It was projected, given the rising market in Las Vegas,
2 Nevada, the value of these condominiums would rise dramatically, and there would be a price
3 increase with each of the five or six anticipated phases of construction.

4 6. There is a factual dispute between the parties concerning whether MR. MALOOF
5 limited the number of condominiums that could be purchased by an individual person or entity at
6 pre-construction prices. MR. KENNER attested there was no limit, and that he, in fact, had placed
7 deposits to purchase four.² MR. JOWDY testified MR. KENNER represented to him there was a
8 three-unit purchase limit, and he (KENNER) desired to buy more than that allotted. To circumvent
9 the limitation, MR. JOWDY testified MR. KENNER and he decided to purchase three
10 condominiums together, and ultimately sell them and split the profits.³

12 7. In February 2005, MR. MALOOF met with MISTERS KENNER and JOWDY, as
13 well as other friendly investors, concerning prospects of purchasing and owning condominiums at
14 Palms Place.

16 8. On February 16, 2005, MR. JOWDY registered to purchase three condominiums at
17 Palms Place, notably, Units 25320, 25322 and 58308, and he signed a Reservation Deposit
18 Agreement as the "purchaser."⁴ See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibits 74 and 110. The Agreement provided
19 in pertinent part: "Purchaser shall not and has no right to assign, sell or transfer Purchaser's interest
20 in this Reservation Deposition Agreement without Developer's prior written consent, which consent
21

23 ²See Defendant's Trial Exhibit A99, redacted Financial Statement for PHILIP KENNER as of February 2006,
24 admitted into evidence. Evidence presented also indicated the "Andretti Group" had placed deposits to purchase ten (10)
25 condominiums in Palms Place, of which six (6) were to be owned specifically by "Michael" and/or "Mario." See
Plaintiff's Exhibit 129 admitted into evidence.

26 ³MR. KENNER denied he had any ownership or other interest in the condominiums MR. JOWDY intended to
purchase, i.e. Units 25320, 25322 and 58308. MR. JOWDY testified he had no money to invest in the condominiums,
but that MR. KENNER assured him he (KENNER) would get the money. He noted it was unusual that all he had to do
was to put his name on the deal.

27 ⁴MR. JOWDY printed his name under "Baja Development Corp." on page 2 of the Agreement. He also
28 identified his own Social Security Number, as opposed to Baja Development Corp.'s tax identification number within
the Agreement.

1 may be withheld in Developer's sole discretion." See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 110.

2 9. Although MR. JOWDY claims both he and MR. KENNER had ownership or
3 financial interests in the three condominiums, it is undisputed MR. KENNER never registered to
4 purchase Units 25320, 25322 or 58308. MR. KENNER denied having any financial, ownership or
5 other interest in Units 25320, 25322 or 58308 or that he desired to circumvent any three-unit
6 purchase limit, as there was none. Further, MR. JOWDY never told anyone at Palms Place,
7 including SANDRA BOHN in the Sales Office, of MR. KENNER'S ownership or other interest in
8 the three condominium units.

9 10. The Reservation Deposit Agreement (Exhibit 110) signed by MR. JOWDY further
10 provided:

11 After Developer has completed its registration with the Department of Housing and
12 Urban Development or otherwise determines to commence sales, Developer will provide
13 Purchaser with the Purchase Agreement, a public offering statement and a property report (if
14 such property report is required by law to be provided to Purchase at time of sale). Purchase
15 shall have ten (10) days after Purchaser receives the Purchase Agreement, the public offering
16 statement and the property report (if applicable) to execute the Purchase Agreement and
17 deliver it to Developer along with the difference between the Deposit required hereunder and
18 the deposit required pursuant to the Purchase Agreement to Developer. In the event
19 Purchase fails to execute the Purchase Agreement and deliver it to Developer within said ten
20 (1) day period, this Reservation Deposit Agreement shall become null and void, Developer
21 shall cause the Escrow Agent to return the Deposit to Purchase and this Reservation deposit
22 Agreement shall be deemed terminated and all rights and liabilities of the parties hereto shall
23 cease and terminate.

24 11. On or about April 11, 2005, MR. JOWDY tendered a check in the amount of
25 \$150,000.00 written from TLJ MANAGEMENT CORP.'S⁵ bank account to STEWART TITLE
26 representing three (3) refundable deposits⁶ to reserve the aforementioned Palms Place
27 condominiums. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibits 111 and 128. The escrow agent acknowledged receipt
28 of the funds on April 15, 2005.

29 ⁵TLJ MANAGEMENT CORP. is an entity wholly owned by MR. JOWDY.
30 ⁶The deposits were (1) \$25,000.00, (2), \$25,000.00, and (3) \$100,000.00, respectively, totaling \$150,000.00.

12. The developer of Palms Place presented MR. JOWDY with the Purchase and Sale Agreements for the three condominium units, i.e. 25320, 25322 and 58308, on or about July 30, 2005.⁷ See Defendant's Trial Exhibit A98. MR. JOWDY, identified as the "buyer," signed, acknowledging he had received various items, including, but not limited to the Public Offering Statement and Purchase and Sale Agreement. MR. JOWDY signed the Purchase and Sale Agreements on or about August 1, 2005. See Defendant's Trial Exhibit A98.

13. On August 1, 2005, SANDRA BOHN of Palms Place Sales sent MR. JOWDY an electronic mail (referred to herein as "e-mail"), which stated:

Kenny,

To assist with your wire transfer(s) for your Palms Place suites, below are the escrow numbers and deposit amounts owing on each unit:

Unit 25320: Deposit Due = \$ 80,750 Escrow Number = 504143
Unit 25322: Deposit Due = \$143,260 Escrow Number = 504144
Unit 58308: Deposit Due = \$567,400 Escrow Number = 504146

Total deposit due = \$791,410

The wire transfer can be the entire sum – just reference Palms Place and the three unit numbers and escrow numbers and Stewart Title will contact me to confirm how the funds should be dispersed.

Just for quick reference the wire transfer instructions again are:

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
San Francisco, CA
Routing #: 121000 248
Credit to: Stewart Title of Nevada
Account # *****7527⁸

See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 119 (Bates 00119.00006).

14. MR. JOWDY then asked his friend and Director of Golf Operations at Diamante

⁷MR. JOWDY testified he received notice in June or July 2005 that he needed to put down 20 percent or \$791,410 in addition to the \$150,000 previously deposited.

⁸Where specific account numbers are listed within the trial exhibits, this Court will use asterisks. By separate Order, this Court will order a redaction of all account numbers, given the parties' interest in privacy.

1 Cabo San Lucas, BOB GAUDET,⁹ to seek short-term financing for the three (3) additional deposits
2 totaling \$791.410.00. According to Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff, however, MR. KENNER was
3 to fund the deposit and he requested that MR. JOWDY "buy time" as he (KENNER) was in the
4 process of acquiring the monies due. Given that, MR. JOWDY engaged in transmitting what he
5 admitted were "embarrassing" e-mails to MS. BOHN, as discussed more fully below. *See* Plaintiff's
6 Exhibit 119. MR. KENNER denies he instructed MR. JOWDY to "buy time," or to string the
7 Palms Place along. In fact, he testified he never asked MR. JOWDY about his communications with
8 the Palms Place, but if he had known, MR. KENNER would have told MR. JOWDY it was not a
9 smart idea to do that to "our friend, Mr. Maloof."

10
11 15. Three days after signing the Purchase and Sale Agreement, August 4, 2005, MR.
12 JOWDY wrote:

13 Sandra...I just wanted to confirm that I received your info and that Stewart Title should
14 receive 3 separate wires...I will be on the road for the next several days, so email is the best
15 form of communication...I will look for some confirmation from you this afternoon...thank
16 you...Ken Jowdy.

17 Within hours, MS. BOHN responded: "I have Stewart [Title] on the 'lookout' for your wires – I'll
18 let you know what I hear...." *See* Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 119.

19 16. The next day, August 5, 2005, MS. BOHN wrote MR. JOWDY via e-mail:
20 "Followup: No sign of the wires as yet – when were they sent?" MR. JOWDY responded within
21 minutes: "Sandra...the wires were sent Wed afternoon from Mexico...I will do my best to track
22 them today...please let me know when they show up...thank you...Ken." By the end of the day,
23 MS. BOHN wrote again: "Kenny, No word yet, but I have everybody on alert at Stewart! I'll let
24 you know what/when I hear – let me know what you found out as well..." On Monday, August 8,
25 2005, MR. JOWDY responded to MS. BOHN by e-mail: "Sandra...please let me know as soon as
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⁹MR. GAUDET testified that, while in his position, he had met "a lot of wealthy" individuals in Mexico.

1 you can this morning if the wires arrived...it is not unusual for them to be delayed from Mexico, but
2 not this long...I will check on my end...hopefully this will be resolved today...thank you...Kenny."
3 That afternoon, at 3:29 p.m., MS. BOHN wrote MR. JOWDY another e-mail which said: "So far
4 your wires have not shown up (as of 3:00 p.m. today – Aug 8). Do you have a Fed wire reference
5 number that we can use to track them? Let me know ASAP – I'm hoping they are not MIA
6 somewhere out there!!! Were the 3 amounts the same as the email I sent you? Fill me in on all
7 details so Stewart's accounting department can locate them as readily as possible. Thanks – take
8 care....." *See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 119.*

10 17. The next morning, August 9, 2005, MR. JOWDY responded to MS. BOHN:
11 "Sandra...the bank is going to let me know the status this morning...I will let you know what they
12 say, and have a fed ref number for you...please email me if you hear anything on your end...thank
13 you...Kenny" MS. BOHN replied within hours: "Kenny, In order to help expedite the process of
14 locating the wires, can you provide me with the name of the bank used, their telephone number and
15 your contact person there, as well as the fed ref number – we have to resolve this today – thanks for
16 all...." Within minutes, MR. JOWDY sent another e-mail to MS. BOHN, stating: "Sandra...I am
17 dealing with this through my Mexican Attorney who handles my accounts in Mexico...he is telling
18 me that the wire was rejected and the money has been returned ...I am in the NY area now, and I can
19 do one of two things...I can resend a wire from the U.S., or I can Fed Ex a check or checks today to
20 you or directly to Stewart Title...please let me know how to proceed...thank you...Kenny." Within
21 six minutes, MS. BOHN replied: "***Resend the wire from NY ASAP – need to show money in***
22 ***today.....***" (Emphasis in original). MR. JOWDY responded: "Sandra...I can resend the wire in the
23 morning (the cutoff for wires is 2pm est.), or I can fed ex a check anywhere you want today...I
24 really do not have any other option...I would hate to lose the condo's over this, but I understand that
25 you have been waiting for the money...I will be able to check my emails again in an hour, and I
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27
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1 have until 6:30pm est. to get something to fed ex, if that is what you want me to do...thank
2 you...Kenny." Upon receiving MR. JOWDY'S last transmission, MS. BOHN forwarded the string
3 of e-mail communications to THOMAS K. LAND, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
4 Officer of the Palms Casino Resort. *See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 119.* That day, MR. LAND wrote
5 MR. JOWDY via electronic and certified mail that, as Palms Place had not received the deposits, it
6 elected not to enter into a binding purchase agreement with him for the units. *See Defendant's Trial*
7 *Exhibit A94.*

9 17. As set forth above and in the meantime, MR. GAUDET testified he was attempting to
10 acquire short-term financing for MR. JOWDY. He contacted his long-time, wealthy friend, JOHN
11 MAHONEY, regarding prospects of making a short-term loan to KEN JOWDY in the amount of
12 \$800,000.00. MR. GAUDET testified the terms offered by MR. JOWDY were he would borrow
13 the money for a period of thirty (30) days, and pay ten percent (10%) interest on the loan. MR.
14 GAUDET followed up via e-mail dated August 5, 2005:

16 JD,

17 Any luck on the \$800,000.

18 30 day term \$80,000 return.

19 Ken would write a personal check for the full amount pd for 30 days.

20 Obviously with his ventures going on he could not jeopardize an issue with this type of loan.

21 Let me know if I could give more info.

22 Thanks,

23 Bob

24 *See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 120.* From what the Court gleaned from the evidence, MR. MAHONEY
25 was not interested in loaning the money. However, both he and MR. GAUDET, in turn, e-mailed
26 WILLIAM "HUBBA" MAZENKAS regarding MR. JOWDY'S proposition. *See Plaintiff's Trial*

1 Exhibit 122. MR. MAZENKAS, in turn, referred them to "BLACK BART" MABY.¹⁰ MR.
2 GAUDET also contacted BYRON HILL on August 4, 2005, forwarding the link to Palms Place sent
3 to him by MR. JOWDY, as well as a copy of MS. BOHN'S August 1, 2005 e-mail to MR. JOWDY,
4 which outlined the deposits needed. *See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibits 121 and 119 (Bates 00119.00006).*
5 As noted by MR. GAUDET, in his August 4, 2005 e-mail to MR. HILL:

6 Byron,

7 Find attached reference documents to support position. Ken is willing to give a personal
8 guarantee on this short term loan. As I mentioned on the phone 800,000 – 80,000 return on a
9 30 day term.

10 I will call you to further discuss.

11 Thought the 80,000 sounded good is why I'm sharing this info with you? (sic)

12 Bob

13 *See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 121.*¹¹ Ultimately, MR. GAUDET was unable to obtain the short-term
14 financing for MR. JOWDY.

15 18. In or about early August 2005, MR. KENNER testified he was approached by MR.
16 JOWDY to acquire financing to pay the twenty percent (20%) deposit.¹² The terms proposed by
17 MR. JOWDY were he would repay the amount of the principal, plus ten percent (10%) interest
18 within 30-45 days. MR. KENNER indicated MR. JOWDY told him Palms Place was frantic for the
19 money and that he had put them off. MR. KENNER contacted approximately fifteen (15)
20 prospective investors regarding MR. JOWDY'S proposed loan terms. It was during this time, MR.
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23 ¹⁰According to Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 122, MR. MAZENKAS also checked with his friend and lender, KEN
24 KASTEN, for an investor interested in MR. JOWDY'S proposition.

25 ¹¹Also see Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 131, "talking points" MR. JOWDY gave to MR. GAUDET to send to
26 "WAYNE," another contact. As noted in Trial Exhibit 131, MR. JOWDY represented he would could repay the money
27 in thirty (30) days as (1) the sale of four equity spots for Diamante Del Mar were pending, with all anticipated to be
closed by the end of the month, (2) the sale of Startime Entertainment, his business in Roswell, Georgia, which was to
close "no later than" August 20th, (3) funding from the mortgage of Diamante Del Mar property, and (4) Sale or
mortgage of property in Danbury, Connecticut with appraised value of \$1,600,000.00. As a fall back position, MR.
JOWDY noted MR. KENNER would pledge necessary dollars for repayment out of his funding from a \$30,000,000.00
mortgage on property located in Hawaii.

28 ¹²As discussed above, MR. JOWDY testified MR. KENNER was to obtain the financing for the twenty percent
(20%) down payment for the purchase of the three condominium units.

1 KENNER attested he was receiving about fifteen (15) calls per day from MR. JOWDY regarding the
2 financing of the deposit.

3 19. On or about August 11, 2005, one of MR. KENNER'S clients, Plaintiff GLEN
4 MURRAY, orally agreed to loan MR. JOWDY the \$791,410.00, with the understanding he would
5 be repaid the principal and ten percent (10%) interest within 30-45 days. On August 11, 2005, MR.
6 JOWDY wrote MR. KENNER, asking to send the following e-mail to SANDRA BOHN:
7

8 Subject: Phil...obviously I have not sent this, but I would like to...please give me the go
ahead!!!
9

10 Sandra. Because I did not hear from you yesterday, I am going to send the money to you
11 today, and I assume that one of 4 things will occur: 1) you accept the money and the deal is
12 done as is. 2) you accept the money and charge market price for the units 3) you hold the
13 money in a position to take other units as they become available 4) You return the money. I
have put them in order of what I would like to see happen, but I will accept whatever
decision you make. thank you. Ken.

14 See Plaintiff's Exhibit 124 and Defendant's Exhibit A11. MR. KENNER responded: "As soon as I
15 hear from muzz [Plaintiff MURRAY].¹³ Pk." Later, on August 11, 2005, MR. JOWDY received
16 MR. KENNER'S and MR. MURRAY'S approval, and he sent the e-mail to MS. BOHN. See
17 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 119.¹⁴

18 20. On August 12, 2005, MR. KENNER, having MR. MURRAY'S Power of Attorney,
19 arranged three wires of funds, i.e. \$567,400.00, \$143,260.00 and \$80,750.00, totaling \$791,410.00,
20 to be transmitted from MR. MURRAY'S account with Charles Schwab Institutional to the escrow
21 account at Stewart Title on behalf of MR. JOWDY. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 109.

22 21. According to MR. KENNER, MR. JOWDY thereafter contacted him on or about
23 August 22, 2005, indicating the wire of funds from MR. MURRAY'S Charles Schwab account came
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27 ¹³Plaintiff testified his nickname is "Muzz."
28 ¹⁴This e-mail was forwarded to MR. LAND and then to ANDY RANKIN for his "thoughts." See Plaintiff's
Trial Exhibit 119.

1 too late and it was rejected by Palms Place.¹⁵ MR. KENNER testified MR. JOWDY desired to
2 return the money to MR. MURRAY without incurring the ten percent (10%) interest payment, as he
3 (JOWDY) received no benefit from using the funds. MR. KENNER was not authorized to "let go"
4 the ten percent (10%), and he replied to MR. JOWDY he needed to speak with his client. MR.
5 KENNER instructed MR. JOWDY to wire the funds back to MR. MURRAY'S Charles Schwab
6 account, which was confirmed in e-mail.¹⁶ See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 124 and Defendant's Trial
7 Exhibit A32.

8 22. MR. JOWDY testified he later received oral instructions from MR. KENNER to wire
9 or send the \$791,410.00 to BAJA DEVELOPMENT. MR. KENNER denies making any such
10 communication to MR. JOWDY.

11 23. On August 24, 2005, MR. LAND sent MR. JOWDY a certified letter and e-mail,
12 requesting he (JOWDY) complete and execute disbursement instructions for the \$941,410.00 that
13 had been deposited. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 112 (0112.00004).¹⁷ MR. JOWDY executed
14 Cancellation and Disbursement Instructions that the deposits be made payable to BAJA
15 DEVELOPMENT CORP., "the originating party of the deposit funds."¹⁸ On August 25, 2005, MR.
16 JOWDY requested the wires be made to the benefit of BAJA DEVELOPMENT CORP. at its
17 account with Hudson United Bank. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 113. While MR. JOWDY claims he
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19 22 ¹⁵A review of the trial exhibits, i.e. Defendant's Trial Exhibit A94, indicates Palm Place elected "not to enter
20 into a binding purchase agreement with [MR. JOWDY] for those units" on August 9, 2005. *Also see* Defendant's Trial
21 Exhibit 95 (e-mail transmissions between MR. JOWDY and MS. BOHN after the wire transfers were received).

22 23 ¹⁶The e-mail stated in bold: "Please let me know when you send it. I need to speak with Glen, so the sooner
24 the better." After this line, wire instructions were provided. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 124.

25 25 ¹⁷The \$941,410.00 represented \$791,410.00 paid by MR. MURRAY and \$150,000.00 previously paid from the
26 TLJ MANAGEMENT CORP. account. See *supra*.

27 27 ¹⁸The Cancellation and Disbursement Instructions dealing with Escrows 504143, 504144 and 504146, identify
28 monies to be disbursed as \$105,750.00, \$168,260.00 and \$667,400.00. Added together, they total the \$941,410.00
(\$791,410.00 + \$150,000.00) paid. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 124. *Also see* Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 108 (ledgers).
Ultimately, from BAJA DEVELOPMENT, \$500,000.00 was wired to Propiedades DDM or PDDM and \$412,385.42
was wired to Fidelity National Title as part of the funds used to purchase MR. MALOOF'S home, 74 Innisbrook, Las
Vegas, Nevada. See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 37. According to FERNANCO GARCIA, MR. JOWDY'S Mexican
attorney, PDDM is a Mexican entity of which 99 percent is owned by MR. JOWDY, and 1 percent by him.

1 received oral instructions from MR. KENNER to transfer the funds to BAJA DEVELOPMENT
2 CORP., MR. KENNER denies such statement, and, if anything, maintains he told MR. JOWDY to
3 wire the funds back to MR. MURRAY'S Charles Schwab account as reflected in his e-mail. *See*
4 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 124.

5 24. Neither the \$791,410.00 nor the ten (10) percent accrued interest was ever sent to
6 MR. MURRAY.
7

8 25. MR. JOWDY testified he understood the \$791,410.00 was "Kenner's investment,"
9 and he was never told the money was a loan from MR. MURRAY to him. He further attested he
10 never obligated himself to a loan.

11 26. In the interim and prior thereto, in or about April 2005, a second transaction,
12 involving the purchase of MR. MALOOF'S private residence, 74 Innisbrook, Las Vegas, Nevada,
13 took place. According to MR. JOWDY, he and MR. KENNER were to purchase the home and
14 equally share the ownership. For his share, MR. KENNER was to raise funds for the initial
15 \$200,000.00 unrefundable deposit and acquire financing for the remainder. MR. JOWDY then
16 would pay the monthly payments toward the mortgage for his one-half share. However, when MR.
17 KENNER was unable to obtain the financing for the mortgage because of his "bad credit" rating,¹⁹
18 they acquired another partner, MARK THALMANN, to purchase the home, utilizing his "good
19 credit" to obtain the financing. The ownership of the home was to then be split three ways between
20 MISTERS JOWDY, THALMANN and KENNER.²⁰ All in all, of the house's purchase price,
21 \$200,000.00 came from ULA MAKIKA, LLC, \$412,385.42 from BAJA DEVELOPMENT,²¹ and
22 \$1,000,000.00 was financed via mortgage.
23
24

25
26 ¹⁹MR. KENNER denied having a "bad" credit rating.
27 ²⁰MR. THALMANN received his one-third share as his credit was used to obtain the \$1,000,000 mortgage. He
28 testified the deal included his name being taken off the note in a couple of years.
21 See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 37. The \$412,385.42 was identified as a loan toward the "LV House Purchase" in
the "BD" or BAJA DEVELOPMENT Ledger kept by MR. THALMANN and MR. JOWDY.

1 27. While MR. KENNER attested there were initial talks regarding the sharing of house's
2 ownership between MR. JOWDY and him, the specific terms were never discussed and the
3 transaction never occurred. Instead, he attests MR. JOWDY borrowed \$200,000.00 from ULA
4 MAKIKA, LLC,²² a holding company encompassing a pool of investors and managed by MR.
5 KENNER,²³ as a down payment for the home on or about August 5, 2005. *Also see* Defendant's
6 Trial Exhibit A97 (showing wire of \$200,000.00 from ULA MAKIKA, LLC to the escrow agent,
7 Fidelity National Title of Nevada). MR. KENNER arranged for MR. THALMANN to acquire
8 \$1,000,000.00 mortgage secured by the property through Dream Homes. MR. KENNER further
9 testified he arranged for refinancing about six weeks later, replacing the \$1,000,000.00 mortgage for
10 a \$1,280,000.00 loan. Of the \$280,000.00 additional monies received, \$238,219.00 was paid to
11 ULA MAKIKA, LLC for reimbursement of the loan's principal (\$200,000.00) and interest
12 (\$38,219.00).

13 28. According to MR. THALMANN, the house's ownership is split equally between MR.
14 JOWDY and him. All parties agree MR. KENNER had no titled ownership interest in or used the
15 house as his own residence.

16 29. Of note, other than what has been discussed above, and documented via e-mail
17 communication, there are no specific writings signifying the loan agreement between MR.
18 MURRAY and MR. JOWDY. MR. MURRAY testified there was no demand for a writing as he
19 had had previous financial dealings with MR. JOWDY²⁴ and thus, trusted him.²⁵ Further, the
20 monies would be deposited in a casino's (Palm Place's) escrow account, and MR. MURRAY trusted
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23 ²²MR. KENNER testified ULA MAKIKA, LLC was a "buffer" for LITTLE ISLE IV.

24 ²³According to MR. JOWDY, MR. KENNER "owned" ULA MAKIKA, LLC.

25 ²⁴MR. MURRAY and other professional athletes, through their business manager, MR. KENNER, had invested
26 monies in Diamante Del Mar, which, according to MR. JOWDY, remains a viable investment and development
27 opportunity.

28 ²⁵Although MR. JOWDY insinuated that such was an odd situation, MR. THALMANN testified he had loaned
29 MR. KENNER monies in the past, and there were no writings between them as he trusted MR. KENNER.

casinos.

30. Plaintiff MURRAY now sues Defendant JOWDY for (1) breach of contract, (2) breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, (3) unjust enrichment, and (4) constructive trust. Defendant JOWDY defends, arguing, *first*, the elements of Plaintiff's breach of contract claim were never met. There was no offer and acceptance; there was no meeting of the minds Defendant JOWDY would take the money as a loan. In this regard, MR. JOWDY points out there are no emails between MR. MURRAY and him regarding any loans. *Second*, Defendant proposes all monies went to MR. KENNER, whereby MR. JOWDY was not unjustly enriched. *Third*, MR. JOWDY notes there can be no constructive trust claim as there was no confidential relationship between MR. MURRAY and him.

MR. JOWDY filed his Third-Party Complaint against MR. KENNER, asserting claims of (1) intentional misrepresentation, (2) negligent misrepresentation, (3) implied indemnity, (4) contribution, (5) apportionment, and (6) fraud in the inducement.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Plaintiff's First Cause of Action, Breach of Contract

1. Basic contract principles require, for an enforceable contract, an offer and acceptance, meeting of the minds and consideration. *May v. Anderson*, 121 Nev. 668, 672, 119 P.3d 1254, 1257 (2005), *citing Keddie v. Beneficial Insurance, Inc.*, 94 Nev. 418, 421, 580 P.2d 955 (Badger, C.J., concurring). A valid contract cannot exist when material terms are lacking or are insufficiently certain and definite. *Id.*

2. The question whether a contract or agreement exists is one of fact, and based upon substantial evidence. See *Truck Insurance Exchange v. Palmer J. Swanson, Inc.*, 124 Nev. 59, 189 P.3d 656, 659 (2008), *quoting May*, 121 Nev. at 672-673, 119 P.3d at 1257. Substantial evidence is "that which "a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion."'" *Truck*

1 Insurance Exchange, 124 Nev. 59, 189 Nev. at 659, quoting McClanahan v. Raley's, Inc., 117 Nev.
2 921, 924, 34 P.3d 573, 576 (2001)[quoting State Department Employment Security Division v.
3 Hilton Hotels, 102 Nev. 606, 608, 729 P.2d 497, 498 (1986), which, in turn, quotes Richardson v.
4 Perales, 402, U.S. 389, 401, 91 S.Ct. 1420, 28 L.Ed.2d 842 (1971)].

5 3. A breach of contract occurs where a party does not perform a duty arising under the
6 agreement, and such failure is material. See Calloway v. City of Reno, 116 Nev. 250, 256, 993 P.2d
7 1259, 1263 (2000), reversed on other grounds, Olson v. Richard, 120 Nev. 240, 89 P.3d 31 (2004).

9 4. Here, the parties provided this Court with both documentary evidence, as well as
10 testimonies from various witnesses, which not only dealt with the contractual issues, but also
11 described the parties' relationships and financial dealings. Although MR. JOWDY attested he was
12 unaware a loan was being made from MR. MURRAY to him and it was his understanding the funds
13 came personally from MR. KENNER, the documentary and testimonial evidence, as well as the
14 allegations contained in his Third-Party Complaint, contradict his stance, as discussed below.

16 Both MISTERS KENNER and GAUDET separately were asked by MR. JOWDY to obtain
17 short-term financing for an approximate \$800,000.00 loan through their contacts to cover the
18 required deposits toward the three (3) condominium units MR. JOWDY desired to purchase from
19 Palms Place.²⁶ Notably, the terms offered by MR. JOWDY to both MISTERS KENNER and
20 GAUDET were virtually identical, i.e. MR. JOWDY would borrow approximately \$800,000.00 for
21 30-45 days, paying an interest rate of 10 percent, or \$80,000.00 return on the short-term loan.
22 Documentary evidence showed both MISTERS KENNER and GAUDET contacted several
23 prospective investors, and ultimately, MR. MURRAY expressed interest and agreed to loan the
24 funds. If the funds had come personally from MR. KENNER, as so attested by MR. JOWDY, it is
25 odd (1) both MR. GAUDET and MR. KENNER were asked to seek financing through their wealthy

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²⁶Also see Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 120 (MR. GAUDET'S e-mail to MR. MAHONEY)

1 friends/investors with virtually identical terms, and (2) they both presented the same offered terms to
2 their business contacts as demonstrated in the e-mails.

3 There is no question monies were wired from MR. MURRAY'S account with Charles
4 Schwab Institutional to the escrow account with Stewart Title on or about August 12, 2005, whereby
5 Plaintiff met his obligation under the bargain.

6 MR. JOWDY'S claims he was unaware of MR. MURRAY'S involvement, or that the
7 \$791,410.00 he received was a loan from MR. MURRAY are further contradicted by the other
8 testimony, documentary evidence and even the allegations contained in his Third-Party Complaint.
9 Notably, MR. KENNER attested he informed MR. JOWDY he had obtained the financing from
10 Plaintiff. Subsequently, MR. JOWDY wrote MR. KENNER an e-mail on August 11, 2005, asking
11 to send a proposed response to MS. BOHN regarding the availability of funds. See Plaintiff's
12 Exhibit 124 and Defendant's Exhibit A11. MR. KENNER replied "*As soon as I hear from muzz*
13 [*Plaintiff MURRAY*]." (Emphasis added) In listening to the testimony, it was evident MR. JOWDY
14 knew "muzz" was MR. MURRAY. If the funds were being invested by MR. KENNER as opposed
15 to loaned by MR. MURRAY, as MR. JOWDY proclaims, it makes no sense for MR. KENNER to
16 inform MR. JOWDY he had to acquire permission from "muzz" before MR. JOWDY could send the
17 e-mail to MS. BOHN. In addition, MR. JOWDY admitted he knew about MR. MURRAY'S
18 involvement in that he alleged in his Third-Party Complaint, paragraph 58, p. 10: "Kenner told
19 Jowdy that monies he was receiving from Murray was an investment and made absolutely no
20 mention of a 'loan.'"

21 Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the evidence demonstrates MR. JOWDY, at the least,
22 learned the funds came from MR. MURRAY shortly thereafter. Notably, MR. KENNER attested
23 MR. JOWDY informed him on or about August 22, 2005 the wire from MR. MURRAY'S Charles
24 Schwab account came too late and was rejected by Palms Place. MR. KENNER further testified
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1 MR. JOWDY wanted to return the money to MR. MURRAY without incurring the ten percent
2 (10%) interest payment, as he (JOWDY) received no benefit from using the funds. MR. KENNER
3 testified he was not authorized to "let go" the ten percent (10%); he instructed MR. JOWDY to
4 return the funds, and that he needed to speak with MR. MURRAY regarding MR. JOWDY'S
5 request. His instructions to MR. JOWDY were confirmed in e-mail sent that day, written in bold:
6 **"Please let me know when you send it. I need to speak with Glen, so the sooner the better."**
7 See Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 124. Within that e-mail, MR. KENNER also gave wire instructions to
8 MR. JOWDY, which identified the account by bank name, address and account number, "*[f]or the
9 Account of: Glen Murray.*" (Emphasis added) Again, this Court questions why MR. KENNER
10 would have written MR. JOWDY an e-mail he needed to speak with "Glen" and instructed MR.
11 JOWDY to wire the funds back to MR. MURRAY'S account if the money came from MR.
12 KENNER and not loaned by MR. MURRAY, as MR. JOWDY professes.
13

14 Further, MR. JOWDY'S testimony he later received conflicting oral instructions by MR.
15 KENNER to wire the funds to BAJA DEVELOPMENT (wholly-owned by MR. JOWDY and MR.
16 GARCIA) is not supported by any testimony or documentary evidence, such as confirming e-mails.
17

18 Lastly, what is also evident is MR. JOWDY never understood the \$791,410.00 to be a gift,
19 whether it came from MR. KENNER or MR. MURRAY. When demands were made to return the
20 funds, MR. JOWDY refused to return it. Such refusal to return the principal plus interest constitutes
21 a breach of contract.
22

23 All in all, this Court concludes MR. MURRAY met his burden of proof by a preponderance
24 of the evidence a contract existed between MR. JOWDY and him for the latter to loan \$791,410.00
25 to MR. JOWDY for a period of 30-45 days in exchange for a ten percent (10%) return. This Court
26 further concludes MR. JOWDY breached the contract by failing to repay MR. MURRAY the
27 principal and ten percent interest in 30-45-days' time, or by September 26, 2005 at the latest. To
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wit, this Court finds in favor of Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY as against Defendant KENNETH JOWDY with respect to the First Cause of Action.

Plaintiff's Third Cause of Action, Unjust Enrichment

5. "Unjust enrichment occurs whenever a party has or retains a benefit which in equity
and good conscience belongs to another." See Coury . Robison, 115 Nev. 84, 90, 976 P.2d 518, 521
(1999), quoting Nevada Industrial Development v. Benedetti, 103 Nev. 360, 363 n.2, 741 P.2d 802,
804 n.2 (1987). The obligation of the party who retained the benefit to make restitution does not rest
upon any agreement, express or implied in fact. Mikulich v. Diltz, 71 Nev. 115, 117-118, 281 P.2d
800, 801 (1955). The obligation, if it is present, exists by virtue of a contract implied in law, that is,
a quasi-contract imposed to prevent the unjust enrichment of the retaining party at the expense of the
other. Id., 71 Nev. at 117-118, 281 P.2d at 801, citing Restatement of the Law, Restitution, §1.

6. As noted above, this Court concludes a contract existed between Plaintiff MURRAY
and Defendant JOWDY for the former to loan \$791,410.00 for a period of 30-45 days in exchange
for a ten percent (10%) return. As a consequence, there is no need to imply a contract in law under
an "unjust enrichment" theory. This Court, therefore, dismisses Plaintiff MURRAY'S Third Cause
of Action lodged against Defendant JOWDY.

Plaintiff's Second Cause of Action, Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

7. There is no question "[t]he covenant of good faith and fair dealing is implied into
every commercial contract...." Ainsworth v. Combined Insurance Co. of America, 104 Nev. 587,
592 n.1, 763 P.2d 673, 676 n.1 (1988). Under the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing,
each party must act in a manner that is faithful "to the purpose of the contract and the justified
expectations of the other party." Morris v. Bank of America, 110 Nev. 1274, 1278, 866 P.2d 454,
457 (1994), quoting Hilton Hotels v. Butch Lewis Productions, 107 Nev. 226, 234,, 808 P.2d 919,
923 (1991). Such position is true even where, ultimately, there is no breach of contract; a plaintiff

“may still be able to recover damages for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.” Hilton Hotels, 107 Nev. Nev. at 232, 808 P.2d at 922. To wit, whether a breach of the *letter* of the contract exists, the implied covenant of good faith is an obligation independent of the consensual contractual covenants. Morris, 110 Nev. at 1278, 866 P.2d at 457.

15. In this case, whether there was a valid contract between Plaintiff MURRAY and Defendant JOWDY, it is evident MR. JOWDY never acted in a manner that was faithful to Plaintiff's justified expectations when Defendant refused to return the money upon demand. In this Court's view, *even if* MR. JOWDY believed no loan existed when the funds were wired to the escrow account, at the least, he should have refunded the principal or \$791,410.00 when he learned the money belonged to MR. MURRAY, and there was a demand for its return. If he had returned the principal, the dispute here would have been MR. MURRAY'S right to the return on the investment, i.e. the ten percent interest. Accordingly, in this Court's view, Defendant KENNETH JOWDY breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and thus, it finds in favor of Plaintiff with respect to his Second Cause of Action.

Plaintiff's Fourth Cause of Action, Constructive Trust

16. A "constructive trust" is a remedial device by which the holder of legal title to property is deemed to be a trustee of that property for the benefit of another whom in good conscience is entitled to it. *See Namow Corporation v. Egger*, 99 Nev. 590, 592, 668 P.2d 265 (1983), *citing Locken v. Locken*, 98 Nev. 369, 372, 650 P.2d 803, 804 (1982), and *Schmidt v. Merriweather*, 82 Nev. 372, 418 P.2d 991 (1966). Generally speaking, a "constructive trust" will arise and affect property acquisitions under circumstances where: (1) a confidential relationship exists between the parties; (2) retention of legal title by the holder thereof against another would be

1 inequitable; and (3) the existence of such a trust is essential to the effectuation of justice.²⁷ Locken,
2 98 Nev. at 372.

3 17. In this Court's view, the imposition of the remedial device of a "constructive trust" is
4 not warranted here for at least a few reasons. *First*, MR. MURRAY does not seek ownership or title
5 to property. To the contrary, he seeks return of \$791,410.00, plus interest, or damages for breach of
6 the loan agreement, as well as for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
7 *Second*, there was no confidential relationship between MR. JOWDY and MR. MURRAY. *Third*,
8 MR. JOWDY was never afforded legal title to any of the three (3) condominium units at Palms
9 Place, whereby there is no legal title to convey or hold for the benefit of MR. MURRAY.
10 Accordingly, this Court dismisses Plaintiff's Fourth Cause of Action entitled Constructive Trust.
11

12 **Third-Party Plaintiff Jowdy's First Cause of Action, Intentional Misrepresentation, and Sixth**
13 **Cause of Action, Fraud in the Inducement**

14 18. In Nevada, the elements of a claim for fraud or intentional misrepresentation are:
15 a. A false representation made by the defendant;
16 b. Defendant knew or believed the representation was false, or there was
17 insufficient basis for making the representation;
18 c. Defendant intended to induce the plaintiff to act or refrain from acting in
19 reliance upon the misrepresentation;
20 d. Plaintiff justifiably relied upon the misrepresentation; and
21 e. Plaintiff sustained a damage resulting from such reliance.
22

23 See Bulbman, Inc. v. Nevada Bell, 108 Nev. 105, 110, 825 P.2d 588, 592 (1992), *citing Lubbe v.*
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25 _____
26 ²⁷It should be noted here that the Nevada Supreme Court also noted in Namow Corporation v. Eggers, 99 Nev.
27 at 592 that "[w]hen a thief embezzles money and uses it to purchase property, he or she can be required to convey the
28 property to the person from whom the money was taken, by means of a constructive trust." *Citing Haskel Engineering
& Supply v. Hartford Acc.*, 144 Cal.Rptr. 189 (Ct.App. 1978); G&M Motor Co. v. Thompson, 567 P.2d 80 (Okla. 1977).
"Where the property which is subject to a constructive trust is gratuitously transferred to a donee, the donee holds the
property upon a constructive trust for the equitable owner." *Id.* at 592, *citing Kline v. Orebaugh*, 519 P.2d 691 (Kan.
1974).

1 Barba, 91 Nev. 596, 540 P.2d 115 (1975); *also see Barmettler v. Reno Air, Inc.*, 114 Nev. 441, 446-
2 447, 956 P.2d 1382, 1386 (1998); NRS 42.001(2)(definition of "fraud") and Prosser, Law on Torts,
3 p. 685 (4th ed. 1971). There is no question the plaintiff has the burden of establishing the elements
4 of his fraud or intentional misrepresentation claim by clear and convincing evidence. Lubbe, 91
5 Nev. at 599, 540 P.2d at 117, *citing Clark Sanitation, Inc. v. Sun Valley Disposal Co.*, 87 Nev. 338,
6 487 P.2d 337 (1971).

7
8 19. Here, MR. JOWDY claims Third-Party Defendant KENNER committed fraud in the
9 inducement and made intentional misrepresentations in that:

10 a. MR. KENNER told MR. JOWDY monies he was receiving from MR.

11 MURRAY was an investment; that is, there was no mention the \$791,410.00 was a loan;²⁸

12 b. MR. KENNER told MR. MURRAY that MR. JOWDY was soliciting a loan
13 to be repaid within thirty (30) days at a cost of ten percent (10%) interest;

14 c. MR. KENNER told MR. MURRAY that MR. JOWDY purchased units at
15 Palms Place;

16 d. MR. KENNER told MR. MURRAY that MR. JOWDY unilaterally re-
17 diverted his funds into the purchase of the Innisbrook property, omitting material facts
18 regarding his instructions to MR. JOWDY to transfer funds and his own involvement in the
19 purchase of the home;

20 e. When MR. MURRAY repeated inquired as to the status of repayment of the
21 loan, MR. KENNER informed him MR. JOWDY was working on obtaining funds to repay
22 the funds;

23 f. MR. KENNER failed to inform MR. MURRAY that MR. JOWDY was not

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²⁸Within Paragraphs 111 and 112 on page 16 of the Third-Party Complaint, MR. JOWDY alleges the
misrepresentations took place in May 2005.

1 working on obtaining the funds and that he (KENNER) had instructed MR. JOWDY to re-
2 divert the monies into the purchase of the Innisbrook property;

3 g. MR. KENNER failed to inform MR. MURRAY he (KENNER) caused the
4 Innisbrook property to be re-financed, subsequently obtained a home equity loan against the
5 Innisbrook property, and personally received approximately \$388,000.00 from the
6 refinancing and loan;

7 h. MR. KENNER failed to inform MR. MURRAY he subsequently instructed
8 MR. JOWDY to place the remaining funds from MR. MURRAY into MR. KENNER'S
9 investment portion of the Los Cabos project, and that, in exchange, MR. KENNER was
10 given shares in the ownership of the Los Cabos project.

11 20. Third-Party Plaintiff JOWDY'S claims of fraud and intentional misrepresentation fail
12 for several reasons. *First*, in this Court's view, there was no misrepresentation, intentionally made
13 or otherwise, by MR. KENNER to MR. JOWDY in May 2005 or thereafter. As noted above, this
14 Court has found MR. MURRAY met his burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that
15 he, through his business manager, MR. KENNER, loaned \$791,410.00 to MR. JOWDY on or about
16 August 12, 2005 in exchange for a ten percent (10%) return. This Court found MR. KENNER was
17 asked by MR. JOWDY to acquire short-term financing in the amount of the three deposits, totaling
18 \$791,410.00, and MR. KENNER complied, finding an investor in MR. MURRAY. *Second, even if*
19 this Court found MR. KENNER had made misrepresentations to MR. MURRAY, MR. JOWDY
20 does not allege these misrepresentations set forth in Paragraphs 59 through 65 of the Third-Party
21 Complaint were conveyed by MR. KENNER to him. It follows, then, MR. KENNER could not
22 have intended MR. JOWDY to act or refrain from acting upon alleged misrepresentations never
23 made to him. Further, MR. JOWDY could not have detrimentally relied upon alleged
24 misrepresentations made to someone other than him, or sustained a damage based upon that
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1 detrimental reliance. Accordingly, this Court finds in favor of Third-Party Defendant KENNER as
2 against Third-Party Plaintiff JOWDY with respect to his First and Sixth Causes of Action entitled
3 Intentional Misrepresentation and Fraud in the Inducement.

4 **Third-Party Plaintiff's Second Cause of Action, Negligent Misrepresentation**

5 21. In Nevada, as in the majority of jurisdictions, a *prima facie* claim for negligence
6 consists of four elements:

7 a. Existing duty of care;
8 b. Breach;
9 c. Legal and/or proximate causation; and
10 d. Damages.

11 See Turner v. Mandalay Sports Entertainment, LLC, 124 Nev. ___, 180 P.3d 1172, 1175 (2008).
12 “Negligent misrepresentation” is a special financial harm claim for which tort recovery is permitted
13 because without such liability, the law would not exert significant financial pressures to avoid such
14 negligence. Terracon Consultants Western, Inc. v. Mandalay Resort Group, 125 Nev. ___, 206
15 P.3d 81, 88 (2009).

16 22. In this case, MR. JOWDY alleges a claim for negligent misrepresentation within his
17 Third-Party Complaint, pp. 12-13, based upon alleged “misrepresentations” which are identical to
18 those supporting his “fraud” and “intentional misrepresentation” causes of action. His claim for
19 negligent misrepresentation fails for various reasons. *First*, as noted above, this Court has
20 concluded no misrepresentation was made by MR. KENNER to MR. JOWDY. Again, as outlined
21 above, this Court found MR. KENNER was asked to acquire short-term financing for the deposits
22 MR. JOWDY needed to secure the purchase of the three condominium units at Palms Place. MR.
23 KENNER acquired such short-term financing by way of a loan made by MR. MURRAY. Inasmuch
24 as this Court concludes there was no misrepresentation, there could have been no breach of any duty
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1 of care. Accordingly, this Court finds in favor of Third-Party Defendant KENNER as against Third-
2 Party Plaintiff JOWDY with respect to the Second Cause of Action, Negligent Misrepresentation.

3 **Third-Party Plaintiff's Claims for Implied Indemnity, Contribution and Apportionment**

4 23. Implied indemnity is an equitable remedy that allows a defendant to seek recovery
5 from other potential tortfeasors whose negligently primarily caused the injured party's harm. *See*
6 Rodriguez v. Primadonna Corp., 125 Nev. ___, 216 P.3d 793, 801 (2009), *citing Doctors Company*
7 v. Vincent, 120 Nev. 644, 650, 98 P.3d 681, 686 (2004). A claimant seeking implied indemnity must
8 prove: (1) he has discharged a legal obligation owed to a third party; (2) the party from whom he
9 seeks liability also was liable to the third party; and (3) as between the claimant and the party from
10 whom he seeks indemnity, the obligation should be discharged by the latter. Rodriguez, 216 P.3d at
11 801.
12

13 24. With respect to contribution and apportionment, Third-Party Plaintiff JOWDY must
14 establish MR. KENNER'S actions were the cause of MR. MURRAY'S injuries.
15

16 25. As noted above, this Court has concluded MR. KENNER engaged in no wrongdoing.
17 He simply arranged short-term financing for MR. JOWDY, which, in turn, would have been
18 beneficial to his client, MR. MURRAY, if no breach of contract had occurred. As this Court finds
19 MR. KENNER did not act wrongly, the obligation owing to MR. MURRAY must be discharged by
20 MR. JOWDY alone. Accordingly, this Court finds in favor of Third-Party Defendant KENNER as
21 against Third-Party Plaintiff JOWDY.
22

23 Accordingly, based upon the foregoing,

24 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED** this Court finds in favor of
25 Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY as against Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff KENNETH JOWDY with
26 respect to his First and Second Causes of Action for Breach of Contract, and Breach of the Implied
27 Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing;
28

1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED** this Court dismisses
2 Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY'S Third and Fourth Causes of Action for Unjust Enrichment and
3 Constructive Trust. As noted above, this Court concludes there was a contract between Plaintiff and
4 Defendant whereby there is no need to imply one in law. Further, Plaintiff is seeking return of his
5 monies and not title or ownership to property and there is no legal title to convey or hold for the
6 benefit of MR. MURRAY, whereby the remedial device of constructive trust should not be imposed;
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8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED** that judgment is rendered
9 in favor of Plaintiff GLEN MURRAY as against Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff KENNETH
10 JOWDY in the total principal amount of **EIGHT HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND FIVE**
11 **HUNDRED FIFTY-ONE AND NO DOLLARS (\$870,551.00)**, which represents the principal,
12 \$791,410.00 plus ten percent (10%) interest, 79,141.00. Plaintiff is further awarded pre-judgment
13 interest accrued at the legal rate, 5.25 percent, per annum, from date of service of process,
14 September 29, 2008, to January 14, 2011; this Court calculates that figure to be **ONE HUNDRED**
15 **FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED FIVE AND 99/100 (\$104,805.99)**.²⁹ The total
16 judgment, therefore, is **NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED**
17 **FIFTY-SIX AND 99/100 DOLLARS (\$975,356.99)**. Post-judgment interest shall accrue upon
18 such judgment at the legal rate of interest, 5.25 percent, per annum, until such time as it is satisfied
19 or paid.
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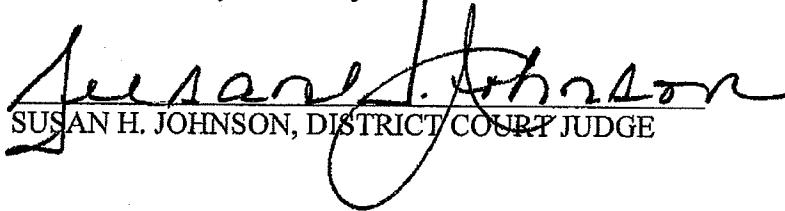
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²⁹Such calculation is made as follows: \$870,551 x .0525(837 days/365 days) = \$104,805.99.

1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED** that, as this Court finds in
2 favor of Third-Party Defendant PHILIP KENNER as against Third-Party Plaintiff KENNETH
3 JOWDY with respect to all claims, judgment is rendered in favor of Third-Party Defendant
4 KENNER, whereby Third-Party Plaintiff JOWDY shall take nothing by way of his Third-Party
5 Complaint.

6 DATED and DONE this 14th day of January 2011.

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8 SUSAN H. JOHNSON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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2 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

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I hereby certify that, on the 18th day of January 2011, I electronically served (E-served),
placed within the attorneys' folders located within the Court Clerk's Office or mailed a true and
correct copy of the foregoing FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND
JUDGMENT to the following counsel and party of record, and that first-class postage was fully
prepaid thereon:

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ROSS C. GOODMAN, ESQ.
GOODMAN LAW GROUP
520 South Fourth Street, Second Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
ross@goodmanlawgroup.com

RONALD RICHARDS, ESQ.
LAW OFFICES OF RONALD RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES, APC
9255 Doheny Road, Suite 602
West Hollywood, California 90069

MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ.
PATRICIA LEE, ESQ.
HUTCHISON & STEFFEN, LLC
10080 West Alta Drive, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
mwall@hutchlegal.com
plee@hutchlegal.com

PHILLIP KENNER
200 Hoover Avenue, Suite 1711
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Laura Banks
Laura Banks, Judicial Executive Assistant

